

Thursday, October 31, 1765.

T H E

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PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL; AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

EXPIRING: In Hopes of a Resurrection to LIFE again.

I

AM sorry to be obliged to acquaint my Readers, that as The STAMP-ACT, is fear'd to be obligatory upon us after the First of November ensuing, (the fatal To-mor-

row) the Publisher of this Paper unable to bear the Burthen, has thought it expedient to stop a while, in order to deliberate, whether any Methods can be found to elude the Chains forged for us, and escape the insupportable Slavery; which it is hoped, from the just Representations now made against that Act, may be effected. Mean while, I must earnestly Request every Individual of my Subscribers, many of whom have been long behind Hand, that they would immediately Discharge their respective Arrears, that I may be able, not only to support myself during the Interval, but be better prepared to proceed again with this Paper, whenever an opening for that Purpose appears, which I hope will be soon.

WILLIAM BRADFORD.

Remember, O my friends! the Laws, the Rights,
The generous plan of power deliver'd down,
From age to age, by your renowned fore-fathers;
O let it never perish in your hands!
But pass it on to your children.
Do thou, great Liberty, inspire our souls,
And make our lives in thy possession happy;
Or our deaths glorious in thy defence.

ADDISON'S Cato.

LIBERTY is one of the greatest Blessings, which human beings can possibly enjoy: When we are deprived of this earthly happiness, we are fettered with Chains of inhuman servitude. Nations, who are born for the mutual support of each other, should preserve a steady attachment to the welfare and happiness of that nation with whom they are united, that their mutual alliance of friendship might be sincere and permanent. When this union is separated by the illegal encroachments on that Liberty, which is the Soul of Commerce, and the Support of Life, it degenerates into implacable Enmity, which in time grows inveterate, and finally recoils upon those who have been the means of its unhappy dissolution. The Liberty of the Press has very justly been esteem'd one of the main Pillars of the Liberty of the People. While this is maintained, the first Steps to Oppression are detected, and the Attention of the People seasonably awakened. When this is suppressed, the Suspicion of the People, and their Ruin may admit of so sudden a transition, as renders the Success of the first impracticable, and the Miseries attending the latter unavoidable. So dangerous is this to lawless Power, that the farthest approaches to it are resolutely oppos'd, or rigorously punished. So essential is this to Freedom, Property, and Happiness, that the most plausible Attempts to curtail it even in the smallest Degree, have always been most strenuously oppos'd by the virtuous, free, and unbiass'd Patriot. It is the Privilege of Britons to speak Truth with impunity, and even to fear no Danger from speculative Error whether in Religion or Politics. The want of attending to this has produced needless Enquiries, and unjustifiable Censures of what is true in Fact or no more than false in Speculation. How unhappy is it to be debar'd from this last Relief in a dangerous and sickly State! How melancholly to pine and die while no kind Physician is allowed to explore the Cause, or prescribe the Cure of our manifold Disorders! The love of Ease, and absence of Pain in some Disorders, is a fatal Symptom of the desperate Circumstances of the Patient.

And in all political Disorders the more contented we are under them, so much the worse are they, and so much the worse are we for them. It is a very happy Circumstance attending public Virtue and public Spirit, that the more it is vilified, the more illustrious it always appears. No Falshood formed against it can prosper, for it at once detects and confutes the darkest and most inveterate Calumny. But although public Virtue cannot be affected by the Indulgence of the most unlimited Freedom of speaking or writing, yet Oppression and Tyranny as it derives all its Influence from its Secrecy, may be extremely benefited by the Reverse. For this reason, in Countries subjected to the insatiable Demands of Power and Avarice, the first Attempts to inspire People with a just Sense of their Condition, are commonly not in the Bud. It is of the last Importance to the Views of designing Men to shut up the most successful and universal Channel of Information from the People, when they are forming such Schemes as need only to be known in order to be Oppos'd. Besides the Deprivation of our whole Liberty may be justified on the same Principles as the Deprivation of any individual Part, such as the Liberty of the Press undoubtedly is.

How amiable is the Enjoyment of Liberty! But how detestable are the Bonds of Servitude! 'Tis therefore sincerely to be hoped, that the old New-England Spirit so exemplarily free in former Times, will never condescend in Submission to new and unwarrantable Restrictions.

A Day, an Hour of virtuous Liberty,
Is worth a whole Eternity in Bondage.

May we all as loyal Subjects, and free born Britons exert our utmost to preserve the Rights and Liberties of our Country, in a Manner that shall add Honour to our Endeavours; that future Posterity may reap the Benefit, and bless the Hands which were the Instruments of procuring it ---

That Glory then, the brightest Crown of Praise,
Which every Lover of his Country's Wealth,
And every Patron of Mankind deserves;
Will gracefully adorn such Patriot's Deeds,
And leave behind an Honour that will last
With Praise immortal to the End of Time.

Thursday last arrived here the ship Philadelphia Packet, Capt. Budden, from London, by whom we have the following advices.

R O M E, July 24.

HE harvest in this country hath not proved so good as we hoped. This event hath engaged the congregation established for inspecting into the supplies of provisions for this capital, to seek all possible means to prevent a fresh scarcity.

St. James's, August 17. The king has been pleased to appoint the most honourable the Marquis of Rockingham to be lord lieutenant of the west-ridings of the county of York, and of the city of York, and county of the same city; and also Custos Rotulorum of the north and west-ridings in the said county of York and of the city of York, and county of the same city; and Ainsty, otherwise Aynstrey, of York.

The king has been pleased to appoint the right hon. William Earl of Dartmouth, Soam Jenyns, Edward Elliot, John York, George Rice, John Roberts, Jeremiah Dylon, and William Fitzherbert, Esqrs; to be commissioners of trade, and for inspecting and improving his majesty's plantations in America, and elsewhere.

The king has been pleased to grant unto the right hon. Richard Viscount Howe, the office of treasurer of his Majesty's navy.

St. James's, August 27. By the last letters from Col. Desmarests, his majesty's commissary at Dunkirk, we are assured, that orders were given by the French ministry, for immediately setting about the demolition of the jettees, which are the support of the harbour of Dunkirk.

Warsaw, August 1. The tribunal of Great Poland, held at Posen, has granted permission to the Lutherans at Lobcutz to open their church, which has been shut twenty years, to provide a minister, and to perform divine service in public.

Corunna, July 17. The detachment of one hundred men drafted for Louisiana, are on the march for Ferrol, where they are to embark on board the Unicorn frigate with a governor, two capuchin friars, a commissary at war, and some civil officers.

Cadix, July 23. Letters brought by the last post from Gibraltar say, the report before spread, that the Algerines have killed their Dey, and declared war against all the European powers except England and France, proves not true.

L O N D O N.

August 17. On Thursday at the king's arms tavern in Cornhill, an elegant entertainment was given by the committee of North-American merchants to Richard Glover, and Charles Garth, Esqrs; when those gentlemen received the thanks of that body, for their endeavours to prevent the soldiery from being billeted upon the private houses of their fellow-subjects in America. Part of a letter from an officer in the East-India service, dated from the Arictur camp, January 8, 1765.

"In my last I acquainted you that we did at last reduce Madure. The army has since conquered the Arictur country for the Nabob, of 100,000. revenue a year. We are now under orders to attack another chief, or polyagor contiguous to this country; both chiefs have mutually maintained an independency of the Nabob till now; merely on account of the impenetrable woods they are possessed of. You certainly have heard before of the memorable battle Major Munro gained at Bengal over Suja Dowla, one of the most formidable powers of India: The consequence of this battle gives the company the command of trade in the greatest part of the Mogul's dominions; and, without exaggeration, the East-India company at present may be brought in comparison with Alexander the Great, whose command, from the river Indus to the river Ganges, was not so much respected as theirs."

It is said the new m---y, taking into consideration the present deplorable situation of the Canadians, have determined to take up all the Canada bills at par, with interest to the present time; and afterwards to demand, in the most spirited terms, immediate and full payment of France, under pain of all the consequences that can result from a refusal.

The new lords of trade and plantations will hold a board on Monday next, for the first time, at the Cockpit Whitehall.

We hear the rent rolls of the several proprietary estates in America, obtained by former grants under the crown are ordered to be made out, as also an estimate of the annual produce of their land tax, in order to introduce a more equitable form of levying his majesty's revenues in that part of the world.

They write from Gibraltar, that English officers and seamen are engaging both there and at Minorca by foreign agents, to serve on board his Sardinian majesty's ships of war in the Mediterranean.

August 20. The right honourable the Earl Cornwallis, lieutenant colonel to the 12 regiment of foot, is appointed one of his majesty's aids de camp, with the rank of colonel of foot in the army.

We are informed, that a gentleman lately very popular in this country, is soon to reside at Louanne, in Switzerland, where he intends publishing his friend Mr. Churchill's poems, with explanatory notes; and we are likewise informed, that he has an intention of publishing, at the same place, a history of England wrote by himself.

By a vessel arrived at Guernsey from Belleisle there is advice, that the French are erecting several batteries at Sandy Bay, on the south east of the island, and in the great road where the descent was made in the late war by the seamen and troops under Admiral Keppel and General Hodgson.

Aug. 21 We hear lord Viscount Spencer is shortly to be created an earl.

All thoughts of any farther changes are said to be entirely laid aside.

It is reported, that a person of high rank, on being lately offered a great employment, refused it, saying, "that he could not possibly accept of it, consistently with the love he bore to the British nation, which would ever be the object of his care and attention."

Monday some dispatches said to be of importance, were received here from Holland, but the subject has not yet transpired. Private letters from Paris mention, that the true reason

Adieu, Adieu to the LIBERTY of the PRESS.

of the STAMP.



O! the fatal STAMP

why the life of New Orleans was not ceded to the Catholic court, according to treaty, was in consequence of a very strong remonstrance of the royal company of merchants trading to Havannah and La Vera Cruz, tending to prove, that such an exchange would throw great commercial advantages into the hands of the English at Mobile and Pensacola, who would not fail to carry on an illegal trade with the new comers, to the great prejudice of the Spanish revenue in the West-Indies.

It is rumoured that his royal highness the duke of Cumberland has declined an offer of a very important nature, as inconsistent with the plan adopted by his highness, in his future life, of private life.

It is said a negative has lately been given to some powerful solicitations, in favour of certain northern exiles concerned in the troubles of the year 1745.

It is reported that some new regulations, with respect to our forts and garrisons abroad, will soon take place.

It is pretty confidently whispered, that a commission has actually been sent over in the last packet, appointing Sir William Johnston to succeed a certain gentleman in the command of a very considerable province in America.

Private letters from Madrid mention, that it was tho't the Spanish island of Porto Rico, in the West Indies, or part of it, would soon be proposed to the E. of Rochford, as an equivalent for the Manila ransom.

We hear three companies of foot are soon to embark at Portsmouth, for the garrisons of Cape Coast-castle and Annamaboh, in Africa.

August 22. Yesterday morning about four o'clock her majesty was delivered of a prince at her majesty's palace, soon after which express were dispatched from the post office with the news of this happy event; at noon the guns of the tower were fired, and at night there were illuminations and other demonstrations of joy.

At noon there was a grand Levee at St. James's, at which all the foreign ministers and nobility who were in town were present, to pay their compliments to his majesty on the above occasion.

It is said, that the young prince, of which her majesty was yesterday, safely delivered, will be baptised by the names of Edward Frederick; and that his royal highness the Duke of York, and their serene highnesses the hereditary prince and princess of Brunswick, are to be sponsors.

It is remarkable that the three young princes were all born in August; the prince of Wales was born August 12, 1765; the bishop of Osnaburg, August 16, 1765; and the last new-born prince, yesterday, August 22.

The prince of Orange is expected to arrive with the yacht, and a marriage with one of our princesses (which will be the last of that noble family unmarried) is said to be as good as concluded upon.

On Monday last an express arrived here from Innspruck, in Tyrol, with a letter from the Emperor, acquainting his majesty and the royal family, that the marriage between his royal highness Archduke Peter Leopold of Austria, and her royal highness princess Mary Louisa of Spain was accomplished the 5th instant at the place above-mentioned.

It is now said, that the post of high commissioner and lord privy seal of Scotland, will both center in the ar gyle family, and that the courts of judicary will remain on their old footing.

We hear the new ministry have ordered an account of the present state of the several fortifications in his majesty's West-India islands to be sent over previous to the meeting of an august assembly.

It was this morning rumoured, that hostages would speedily be inflicted upon from a certain court, by way of security towards their future adherence to the strict letter of the treaty, in no less than two different quarters of the globe.

We are credibly informed the last proposals from the court of Versailles, relative to the payment of the Canada bills, were very short of all reasonable expectations.

Letters from Gibraltar positively assert, that the French are building several small ships of war at Cornea; which, when finished, are to be sent loaded with ship timber to the dock yards at Toulon, and the principal French ports bordering on the Mediterranean.

Private letters from Holland advise, that the Dutch West-India company are buying up vast quantities of naval and ordnance stores, which are to be shipped for their settlements of Curacao, St. Barts, and Surinam, in the West-Indies; which have always been great store-houses for the French in time of war.

It is reported, that a grand promotion of military officers will soon be made, in which merit and long service are to be chiefly considered.

Aug. 24. Yesterday, about noon a person of distinction at the west end of the town shot himself.

Yesterday morning his royal highness the Duke of Cumberland had an hour's conference with his majesty at the Queen's palace, and afterwards set out for Windsor Lodge.

Letters pntent are said to be making out to create the hon. Mr. Greenville, a peer of Great Britain.

Yesterday prince de Mazarano, the Spanish Ambassador, received dispatches from the court of Madrid; and this morning his excellency had an audience of Mr. Secretary Conway, at his house in Pall-Mall.

We hear there will soon be a promotion among the officers of his majesty's marine corps; and that the three divisions of Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham, are each to be augmented with three additional companies of foot.

The military government of all our acquisitions in the late war, being under consideration to be reduced to a general standard, the same has been laid before his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, and such land officers as he shall think proper to consult, in order for his highness to deliver his opinion on that subject.

Some approaching changes in certain civil and military departments in Ireland are confidently talked of at the west end of the town.

We are informed, that some transports are taken up to carry arms and ammunition to Senegal, with whom a detachment from the royal train of artillery, it is said, will embark.

Several armed cutters have this week been appointed to station on the coast of Newfoundland.

They write from Brest, that orders were received, the first instant from court, to transport a quantity of artillery and ordnance stores for the islands of Rhee and Oleron, where some strong fortifications are ordered to be erected.

There are letters in town from Bristol, which advise, that they had received certain accounts of the French traders being very numerous on the coast of Guinea, and that they had actually begun to build a fort on the fourth side of Sherborough river, going up to Sierra Leon.

We hear that several petitions have been presented to his majesty from the French, as well as British inhabitants of Canada; and also petitions and memorials, signed by a considerable number of the principal merchants of the city of London, all of which loudly complain of the arbitrary and oppressive proceedings of a certain American governor, and to which it is expected some attention will be now paid.

We are informed some very beneficial alterations in the mode of collecting his majesty's stamp duties in America, are now under the consideration of the board of treasury, which will tend in a great measure to reconcile this new impost to our fellow subjects in the colonies.

The late Mrs. Wolfe, the mother of the brave general of that name, has very humanely left the residue of her estate and effects, after her debts and legacies are paid, to be disposed of amongst the widows and families of the officers who were employed in the military and land service under her son, general Wolfe.

An estimate of the foreign export trade of our sister nation, during the last seven years exclusive of that to his majesty's American islands and settlements, is, we are told, ordered to be made out against the meeting of parliament.

It is said an order will soon be dispatched to suspend the execution of vice-admiralty courts in his majesty's North American provinces, till the subject of certain appeals from thence shall be discussed in the ensuing grand assembly of the nation.

Aug. 27. A West-India governor, we are informed, has requested to be recalled.

We hear that the removal of some gentlemen of distinction from a certain great board will shortly be made.

It is said his grace the duke of Leeds will be speedily appointed to a very considerable post at court.

We hear that his grace the duke of Richmond will not set out on his embassy to France till such time as our court has received a categorical answer to a memorial, which, it is said, has lately been dispatched there on the subject of the Newfoundland fishery.

The two popular points to be settled by the present administration, at the meeting of the house, are, the illegality of general warrants, and a total alteration in the mode of collecting the cyder-tax.

Westmoreland, (Virginia), September 24, 1765.
To the honorable the governor and council of VIRGINIA.

THE very great impropriety of acting in an office which at once requires the discharge of duties, utterly inconsistent with each other, makes it indispensably necessary to give your honours this timely information; that, after the first day of November next, we the undersigned magistrates of Westmoreland, and ourselves compelled, by the strongest motives of honour and virtue, to decline acting in that capacity; because from that period, the act for establishing stamps in America commences; which act will impose on us a necessity, in consequence of the judicial oath we take, of acting in conformity to its directions, and, by doing so, to become instrumental in the destruction of our country's most essential rights and liberties.

[Signed by the JUSTICES.]
ON Tuesday the 24th day of September at W---m---d C---, in the colony of Virginia, the images of G---e G---e, and G---e M---e, were carried in a cart to the gallows, where they were publicly hanged, with the accompaniments and applause of a large concourse of people, of all ranks and denominations. On the breast of the former was inscribed, "I am G---e G---e," the infamia us professor of AMERICAN SLAVERY. In one hand of the latter, he held "MONEY is my GOD." In the other hand, "SLAVERY I LOVE." On his breast, "I am G---e M---e, C---r of the St-p-s in Virginia."

On Wednesday the 25th of September was published, the last words and dying speech of G---e M---e, C---r of the stamps in Virginia, delivered to a crowded audience of all ranks and degrees of people, assembled to see him, first hanged and then burnt, for traitorously aiding and assisting in the destruction of his country's liberty.

GENTLEMEN,
SINCERITY becomes a man who is on the verge of eternity, however early he may have been in the former part of his life. I hope, therefore, that I shall gain your credit, when I assure you, that I now die convinced of the equity of your sentence, and the propriety of my punishment. For it is true, that with paritidal hands, I have endeavoured to fasten chains of slavery on this my native country, although, like the tenderest and best of mothers, she has long fostered and powerfully supported me. But it was the inordinate love of gold which led me astray, from honour, virtue, and patriotism.

As I am now to suffer the punishment so great an offender deserves, I hope my fate will instruct tyranny and avarice, that VIRGINIA is determined to be FREE.

*Quid non mortalia pectora cogis
Auri sacra Fames?*
Jove fixt it certain, that whatever day,
Makes man a slave, takes half his worth away.

NEW-YORK, October 24.

Yesterday was opened the market under the exchange, for home manufactures. The design was not sufficiently known in the country, and from the shortness of the notice, there was neither the plenty nor variety expected; tho' such a number of buyers appeared, of all ranks, that it is not doubted but they would have bought for large sums. There was plenty of women's shoes of different makers, which had quick sale, and Hosiery made were totally discredited by all the judicious. Brown bleached linen and diaper, cambric, thread stockings, and caps,

and woolen yarn stockings were quickly sold;—and great demand was made for more of these articles, and also for woolen cloths and suits of all sorts. New-England checks, gloves and mittens—and it is hoped that next market day, being Wednesday the 6th of November, the country makers will supply the great demand.

A few days ago an express from the general assembly of Georgia, arrived in this city, with instructions from them, relating to the general assembly now holding here. Upon the convention of the commissioners from the several governments, in this place, they made choice of the honourable Timothy Ruggles, Esq; for their president, and Mr. John Cotton for their secretary.

A sloop from Coraco, David Young, master, is ashore at Deal, about ten miles from Shrewbury.

On Tuesday evening arrived the ship Edward, capt. William Davis, in nine weeks from London, and six weeks and three days from Falmouth—with whom major Cary, of the royal Americans, and his lady; Mr. Webb, another gentleman of the army; Mr. Kendrick, merchant, and Mr. Brownjohn, of this city, Mrs. Nicholls, of Amboy, and two or three others, came passengers; by some of whom we learn, that Sir HARRY MOORE, governor of this province, was on board the Minerva, capt. Tillet lying at Portsmouth, and expected to sail from thence about the same time capt. Davis sailed from Falmouth, and therefore may be daily expected here.

The duke of Cumberland Packet Boat was arrived from this port in three weeks passage.—The captains Haviland, Berton, and Jacobson, were to sail from London, for this port, in about a week after capt. Davis.—and the Earl of Halifax Packet, capt. Boulderson, in about ten days. On the passage, six days ago, capt. Davis, in long 66, spoke a new brig, from Philadelphia, bound for Lisbon, the day after another from the same place for Bristol. The new ministry were in general much approved by the public, whose attention had been so much taken up with the bustle occasioned by the late extraordinary change, that our most just and heavy complaints of oppression, had as yet scarcely attracted the public notice.—indeed they had not then heard that our distresses were so grievous; and our complaints so extensive and unanimous. [Which may serve as an example to show the absurdity of the pretences, of our being represented by those who can feel no part of the burdens and distresses they would impose upon us;—or that we could be represented at all, even if we chose persons for that purpose, in an assembly too remote to have timely and necessary notice of our circumstances, or to be properly under our influence.] However it was the general talk in London, that we should be eased in the Stamp duties. [Nothing but giving up the pretence to the right of taxing us, can ease us.]—And some say it was a wager commonly offered in the coffee houses of one hundred guineas to ten, that the stamp act would be repealed as soon as the parliament met, which was to be about the middle of November next.—The queen was delivered of a third prince—and the emperor of Germany was dead. Capt. Davis, who brought us, last voyage, the news that the stamp act was passed, has now brought the stamps themselves, intended to enslave us—they were ship'd so privately, that not a passenger in the ship knew of their being on board, till a man of war here came on board to take care of their security.

As soon as it was known that the stamps were really arrived, all the vessels in the harbour lower'd their colours, to signify mourning, lamentation and woe. Alas! what have we done to merit such treatment from our mother country, and our brethren? have we deserved to be thus degraded and dishonoured, and used by them, as the most inveterate enemies? what strange infatuation has prevailed in their councils to distress, ruin and enslave us, when our rights of privileges are precisely the same, and our interests inseparably united.

It is reported, that the governor sent to Mr. Mc. Evers, desiring him to take care of the stamps, and that he answered, he had nothing to do with them. At present as we are informed, there is not one of the persons appointed from Nova-Scotia to Georgia, that will execute the odious office; so that the stamps are now a commodity no body knows what to do with, and are more abominable, and dangerous to be meddled with, than if they were infected with the pestilence.—It is more dangerous to buy or sell or meddle with a stamp, than it is to encounter all the dangers and penalties attending the want of them. AMEN.

PHILADELPHIA.

We hear from Halifax, that on Sunday the 13th inst. early in the morning, about half a mile from the town appeared hanging on a gallows, the exact effigy of the distributor of slavery for the province of Nova-Scotia, with a badge of his trade fixed on his sleeve: as soon as it was known, it was visited by all the gentlemen of that town, who were all highly delighted, except lord Colville, who formed and threatened destruction to him that hung it up, (if he could find him) but all in vain, for he neither found the man, nor took down the effigy, which hung till evening, but what became of it afterwards we cannot learn. The person, whose effigy was so gently treated, has declared he will not act in that office so detestable to every American.

Our good friends at home have a mind we shall not want for stamped paper, for they have sent us another unwelcome load by the ship Philadelphia Packet, capt. Budden, and it was yesterday put on board one of his majesty's sloops of war, and there was hope it will remain. At the same time that the above-mentioned paper was put on board capt. Budden, there was a small quantity put on board capt. Hunter for Boston.

Capt. Budden sailed from Falmouth the 7th of Sep. in company with capt. Hunter for Boston, and a brig for Carolina: and on his passage he spoke with the following vessels, viz. the 7th inst. in lat. 39. 43. N. long. 60. 17. W. a ship from Cape Fear for Hull, out 3 weeks: The 8th in lat. 37. 41. a sloop, capt. Boyd, from Liverpool for Virginia, out 6 weeks: The 10th in lat. 38. 38. long. 64. 12. a ship from Virginia for Bristol, out 6 days: And the 12th in lat. 38. 36. long. 62. 12. a brig from this port for Bristol, out 3 days.

Capt. Eastwick from St. Kitts, the 9th inst. in lat. 27. long. 70. spoke a sloop, capt. Mooney, from Liverpool for Virginia, out 8 weeks.

Capt. Forbet, from Lisbon, spoke with the following vessels, viz: the 30th ult. in lat. 39. 28. long. 59. a brig, Capt. Lamot, from Georgia to Bristol, out 30 days. October 6, in lat. 38. long. 64. a brig, Capt. Story, from Cape-Pear to New-Castle, out 21 days. And, October 8, in lat. 38. long. 65. 51. a sloop, Capt. Manly, from Boston for Barbados, out 3 days.

A market for HOME-MANUFACTURES, in manner of that established at New-York, would not be improper in this city, as the persons who bring those commodities know not where to expose them to advantage; and as there has been a quantity of what may be called good Broadcloth, as also suitable lining, from different countries in this province, brought to this city, which has met with ready sale: it is hoped all-lovers of their country will do what they can to promote so laudable a design. A few pieces of Broadcloth, with lining suitable, is now at the Coffee-House for sale.

By the quantity of Broadcloth made, and making in this province, we make no doubt but we shall soon see the greatest part of the principal gentlemen in this city dress'd in Home-made cloth, who, to their honour be it spoken, have got, or are getting suits of it ready for the levee season which is approaching.

Mr. Beveridge's poems, &c. will be sent to the persons who took in the subscriptions, as soon as they are bound.

To be let, a commodious dwelling house, in Front-street, three doors below the Coffee-house, with a large yard extending back to Letitia-Court, where there is a three story house very suitable for a store. Enquire of the printer.

Dr. MORGAN'S COURSE OF LECTURES on the materia medica and practice of physic, will commence on Monday the 18th of November, price four pence. Custom-House, Philadelphia, Entered In.

Sloop Lyon, N. Coffin, from Salem.
Sloop Elther, P. Middleton, from Bermuda.
Sloop Three Friends, T. Parker, from Befton.
Snow Sterling, S. Appowen, from Madeira.
Ship Succes, S. Nuttle, from Lisbon.
Ship Bristol Packet, J. Vefley, from Bristol.
Schooner Betsey and Koly, J. Kelly, from S. Carolina.
Schooner Mary, E. Butler, from Halifax.
Snow Muggy, W. Simpson, from Antigua.
Brig John and Charles, B. Torbet, from Lisbon.
Ship Philadelphia Packet, R. Budden, from London.

Outwards.
Brig Diana, J. Green, for Madeira.
Ship Britannia, R. Clark, for Lisbon.
Snow Sterling, S. Appowen, for Lisbon.
Sloop Two Friends, D. McCutchen, for Cayenne.
Schooner Pitt, S. Williams, for North-Carolina.
Sloop Charming Ann, W. Wainwright, for Bermuda.
Brig Hawk, T. Morton, for Lisbon.
Brig Charming Nelly, S. Rodgers, for Dublin.
Ship Clarendon, J. Carr, for Jamaica.
Ship Lyon, O. Brien, for Oporto.
Sloop Betsey, J. Dill, for Barbados.
Brig Lydia, J. Coulton, for Honduras.
Ship Mary, E. Bingley, for Virginia and Lisbon.
Ship Neptune, N. Murphy, for Dublin.
Ship St. Andrew, J. Sibbald, for Lisbon.
Snow Rachel, W. Bruce, for Madeira.
Brig Nancy, E. York, for Jamaica.
Sloop Polly, G. Bridges, for North-Carolina.
Ship Philadelphia Packet, R. Budden, for London.
Brig Sally, W. Barber, for St. Kitts.
Sloop Nancy, J. McCarty, for Jamaica.
Schooner Betsey and Koly, J. Kelly, West Indies.
Brig John and Charles, T. O'Neil, for Lisbon.
Sloop Silence, N. Stone, for Boston.

Cleared.
Schooner Betsey Ann, R. Lawton, to Rhode-Island.
Sloop Polly, W. Bartlett, to Salem.
Schooner Phoenix, N. Gardner, to Boston.
Sloop Hawke, J. Starbuck, to Nantucket.
Schooner Sally, J. Duplessis, to Honduras.
Sloop Elizabeth, S. Hinkley, to Boston.
Snow Friendship, P. O'bourn, to Maryland.
Sloop Ranger, J. Burrows, to Barbados.
Ship Suannah, T. Edwards, to Jamaica.
Brig Patty, P. Long, to Ditto.
Sloop Adventure, J. Matthews, to Madeira.
Ship Samuel, H. Wright, to Lisbon.
Ship Whiteoak, J. Burrows, to Leghorn.
Brig Hugh and James, B. Chapman, to Dublin.
Sloop Cape Fear Packet, T. Mulford, to North-Carolina.
Ship Dulce, W. M. Laughlin, to Maryland.
Ship Hamilton, R. White, to Gibraltar.
Brig Tryphena, J. Smith, to Liverpool.

Just published and to be sold by W. BRADFORD.

The PENNSYLVANIA
POCKET ALMANACK,
For the year 1766.

To which is added the substance of the STAMP ACT.
Choice JAMAICA MOLASSES,

To be SOLD by
STAMPER and BINGHAM,
Near the DRAW-BRIDGE.

This is to give NOTICE,

THAT there is just arrived from Bristol in Great Britain, a person that professes the business of a Miller and Flour dresser in all its branches, and can dress and bang stones in the best manner; he would be glad to serve any person as a foreman in the said business.

Likewise arrived from the same port; a person that is qualified to act as a Clerk to a merchant or tradesman, and should be glad to serve any person or persons in the aforesaid capacity.

Also a person that professes the trade of a Carrier, and should be glad to serve any person in the aforesaid business. For further particulars enquire of the printer of this Journal, at the Coffee house in this city.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Gaddis, late Post-Rider from Philadelphia to Annapolis, deceased, for the carriage of News-Papers &c. are desired to pay the same to Samuel Meigs, Post-Rider, from Annapolis to Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS RICHE,
At his store in Water Street;
RUM; loaf and muscovado sugars; Madeira, Fyall and Lisbon wine; buchea tea; Sweet oil; Sturgeon in kegs, &c. &c. &c. &c.
N. B. Said Riche has a neat Curriels and Horses, which he will sell reasonable.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, off Petty's Island, some time in June last, a black mare, about fourteen hands high, and about 6 years old, with a star in her forehead, a white hind foot, and paces. Whoever will give information where she is, or bring her to the subscriber on Society Hill, shall receive TEN SHILLINGS reward, and reasonable charges paid by ALEXANDER ALEXANDER.

MADE BY
WILLIAM ROSS,

At the sign of the golden slipper, in Strawberry-Alley; ALL kinds of boots and half boots, double channel and single channel pumps; cork soled shoes; plain shoes and pumps suitable for the season. The cork soled shoes are highly approved of by the best Physicians, and gentlemen of good understanding, who have experienced their good qualifications; and in particular for gentlemen who are subject to the gout. He makes all sorts of silk, buff, and leather shoes for women. Orders from the country will be punctually obeyed, the standing list quite contiguous to the market. Owners, masters of vessels and others may be supplied in any quality or quantity, by giving timely notice to the subscriber. He has an engine for the better fitting of boots to gentlemen who have long heels, unknown to any one else in the continent.

N. B. I return my hearty thanks to my former customers, and hope for the continuance of their favours, as I hope to make it my constant study to merit their esteem, and of all others who are pleased to favour me with their orders. WILLIAM ROSS.

Gloucester II.
PUR-UANT to an Act of General Assembly of New-Jersey, lately passed intire ed, "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," notice is hereby given to the creditors of Isaac Lord, an insolvent debtor, now confined in the goal of Gloucester, that the said debtor intends to take the benefit of the said act, in order to his discharge. And Thursday the Twenty first day of November next, is appointed by the Judges of the court of Common Pleas, to meet at John Rambo's, in W. oberry, to chule assignees to receive the effects of the said debtor, or shew cause, if any they have, why the said judges should not give him the benefit of the above Act.

RUN AWAY on the 21st of this instant, October, from the subscriber, living in Havertown township, Chester county: A native Irish servant man named John Johnson, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark complexion, thick lips, black curled hair, round shouldered, sloops in his walk; had on and took with him a half worn felt hat, two blue muslin shirts, one of which was made for a leather person, a pair of tow trousers, a light coloured broadcloth coat, a black cut velvet jacket with buttons at the pockets, and pretty much worn. He carried a pair of plain silver knee buckles, pale worked flings, new shoes without buckles. Likewise broke open a chest, and took off a small trunk wherein was his indenture, and several books and receipts, which will be of no service to any person but the owner. He has been in the country about eight years, and has been very man at the lower ferry on Subaqueanah, and is acquainted in most parts of the province. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have THREE POUNDS reward, paid by THOMAS ELLIS.



This is to inform the PUBLIC,

THAT the co-partnership of JONATHAN CRATHORNE and BENJAMIN JACKSON is now dissolved, and that the said Jonathan Crathorne hath bought of said Benjamin Jackson, all the works belonging to said company, viz. Mustard-mills and Chocolate ditto, and all materials thereunto belonging, at the company's mill in the Northern Liberties, a little out of town, on the German-town road, which is commonly called the Globe-Mill, where the said Jonathan Crathorne continues to manufacture Mustard, Chocolate, Vinegar, &c. &c. He also grinds Ginger for any person which may have a quantity to grind, and will send his cart for it, and also send it back to any part of the town when ground. The said Jonathan Crathorne continues to live at the old mustard and chocolate store in Letitia-Court, at the lower end of the Jersey-Market, where he hath lived ever since the year 1759. This is to advise the public that the company's sign is taken down from over the old store door in Letitia-Court, and another put up with very large letters, Jonathan Crathorne, Mustard and Chocolate-makers, where he continues to sell the genuine Flour of Mustard of all degrees of fineness, in such a manner that he will warrant to exceed any from England or elsewhere, and keep good even in the hottest climate; he sells it in proper glass bottles, or any other package which may best suit the buyer, and at very reasonable rates, particularly to those who buy a quantity for exportation. He also manufactures Chocolate in the best manner which he will sell at the most reasonable rates, and good Vinegar very cheap by the hoghead, barrel, and retail, having a large quantity by him. Likewise raw West-India Coffee; ditto roasted and ground to as great perfection as in England; oat groats; oatmeal; English split peas; raw and ground ginger; spices in general, and pickles of sundry sorts both foreign and home made. He also sells Mustard, Chocolate and West-India Coffee ready roasted and ground, at his mill on Germantown road, with a sign over the door, Jonathan Crathorne, Mustard and Chocolate maker; where they may depend on having the above articles fresh and good. He has also for sale, Madeira and Fyall wines in pipes, hogheads and quarter casks, and Lisbon wine by the gallon; and very good claret in bottles, by the Dozen or smaller quantity, at his store in Letitia-Court.

FOR
BELFAST,
The SHIP
RAINBOW,
Jesse Taylor, Master;
WILL sail with all ex edition, part of her cargo being already engaged, and has good accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to CONYNGHAM and NESBITT, or said master.

Just imported in said ship from Liverpool and Colonien, a parcel of likely men and women Servants and Redemptioners, whose times are to be disposed of on board said ship, now lying off Arch street. Likewise fine salt cod; Salmon in kegs; Flint ware; common, flat and hollow yellow ware; Irish beef, &c. For terms apply to Conyngnam and Nesbitt, or said master.

FOR
Kingston in Jamaica,
The SHIP
CLARENDON,

James Carr, Commander.
FINE three deck'd ship, and has most excellent accommodations for passengers.
For passage apply to ALEXANDER LUNAN, or said master on board, or at the London Coffee house.

TO BE SOLD by said LUNAN, at his store off Mr. Hamilton's wharf, Jamaica rum; very old lemon-rhubarb; muscovado sugar in hogheads and barrels; French indigo; dry Cod fish; pickled Salmon; Carolina oranges by the barrel; Halifax tallow; leather, and a very likely Negro wench, with her child about three months old, fit for town or country business. Wanted by said LUNAN, a quantity of Pease or Calivances.

By Capt. Chambers, arrived at New York, from Bristol, we have the following advices.
LONDON.

August 31. Private letters from Paris mention, that on the receipt of intelligence concerning the late transactions between the French and English at Newfoundland, an extraordinary council was summoned at Versailles on the breaking up of which, a corvette, with orders, was immediately dispatched to their commanding officer on that station: But the subject was not allowed to be made public. Two hours after instructions were sent to the intendants of the marine at Brest, Rochfort and Toulon.

September 2. Friday Lord Bute was at court: He went in lord Harcourt's coach, with his lordship, and lord Mount Stewart; but came away in the chariot of George Pitt, Esq; and soon after went in his own to Charleston house.

3 Saturday last dispatches were received from commodore lord Colville, commander in chief, at Halifax in Nova-Scotia, and we hear his lordship will soon be reinforced with some clean frigates from England.

4 Monday the Marquis de bloislet, who is intrusted with the affairs of France in the absence of Count Guercy, received dispatches from Paris, some time after which a report was current, that a very unsatisfactory answer has been received from Versailles, to some late representations from our court.

It was yesterday morning confidently reported that a considerable naval force would soon go out on an expedition of importance to the coast of Africa.

We are informed application will be made next session to obtain a certain bounty per ton on shipping built in the American colonies, which shall be lent for sale to any of the foreign European markets.

BOSTON, October 21.

More of the stamped papers are arrived in Capt. Hunter whose ship is under the protection of two men of war--- Mr. Oliver declares that he will not distribute the papers, and the governor has solemnly declared that he neither has power to distribute them himself, nor to order or appoint any other person to do so, or even to unpack the bails.

Upon some misunderstanding between the owners of Capt. Hulm's ship, which brought the first Stamps, and Gov. B---, as to payment of charges and damages, the officer of the man of war who took possession of said ship was arrested the last week upon 'Change, and obliged to give security. It is said the C--- have interposed, and that the affair will be soon settled to the satisfaction of the merchant.

From the NEWPORT MERCURY, October 21.
The following is a copy of the piece found yesterday morning, posted up on the Long Wharf.

LIBERTY and PROPERTY, and no EXCISE.

MUCH hath been said in favour of FREEDOM, but Men's lungs would fail, and Cicero's eloquence be exhausted, before an abandoned set of villains, distributed through the towns of America, could be persuaded of the value of it. Nothing but coercive means can do it. Rouse, then my countrymen, and let them know coercive means shall be used! Shall such a forsworn V---n as the R---d I---d S---p M---n, in open violation of his oath, of his honour, as a member of your community, and of your essential rights and privileges, send for the accursed stamp papers, and now bid you kiss his a---? I say, shall he do all this with impunity? Shall he do it and live? Or indeed shall any villain among you put chase any of his damnable trash and live? The first of November is very nigh, let not your courage cool, nor your resentment fail---Don't be terrified at any thing, let not a few hectoring bullies, the C---s of m---n of w---, scare you; they, like the Devil, are chained, and cannot go beyond their limits. Indeed fear nothing but slavery, love your LIBERTY, and fight for it like men who know the value of it. If you once lose it, it never will be regain'd, and children yet unborn will be eternally cursing your memory.

GOD bless GEORGE the Third, King of Great-Britain, and King and Lord of America. May his Reign be long and glorious. God bless the British Parliament with a happy and glorious understanding.

NEW-YORK, October 28.
Our congress having finished their business last Thursday, many of the gentlemen that composed the same are gone to their respective homes.

Farewell LIBERTY.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by WILLIAM BRADFORD, at the Sign of the Bible, the Corner House of Front and Market Streets, where we hope Persons may again be supplied with this Paper at Ten Shillings a Year.---And Advertisements taken in